

The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

(SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.)

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 4.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875.

NUMBER 24.

The Louisianian.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY THE LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
ONE YEAR.....\$2.00
SIX MONTHS.....1.50
THREE MONTHS......75
SINGLE COPY......05

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One square, first insertion, \$1; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Yearly advertisements taken at reduced rates.

PROSPECTUS.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the **BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER** published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of **LOCAL IMPORTANCE.**

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securing of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood, it will also maintain as a **FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE** the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident THE LOUISIANIAN will respond to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races; harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned; and a common service of all the people in the elevation of our loved State to the enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM
THE LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and noble endeavor we assure you we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf: counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and engage success.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRESCENT STORE,

17 BOURBON STREET,

Between Canal and Customhouse,

NEW ORLEANS.

R. A. CHIAPELLA,

CASH DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

TRIMMINGS, &c.,

AT AUCTION PRICES.

may 22—6mos

NOW IS THE TIME!

CLOTHING

AT STILL LOWER PRICES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FRESH GOODS

AND NEWEST STYLES OFFERED

AT THE FOLLOWING LOW

FIGURES

—AT—

LEON GODCHAUX.

81 AND 83 CANAL,

AND 213 AND 215 OLD LEVEE,

Opposite French Market.

Men's Fancy Cassimere suits \$5, \$6, \$7,

\$10 and \$13.

Men's Black Fannel suits \$10 and \$15.

Men's White Manilla Vests \$1.75, \$2,

\$2.50, \$3.

Men's Black Doeskin Pants \$5, \$6, \$9.

Men's Fancy Cassimere Pants \$3, \$4,

\$5, \$6 and \$8.

Men's Diagonal Coats and Vests \$15,

\$20, \$25.

Men's Linen Dusters \$1.75 and upwards.

Men's Linen Ulsters, a new article, \$5

and \$7.

Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at

\$3, \$4, \$5, \$6 and upwards.

Children's Sailor suits \$2.50, \$3.50, \$5.

Children's suits, (3 to 9 years) \$2.75,

\$3.50 and upwards.

Six Fine Linen Bosom Shirts \$7.50.

Six Open Back Bosom Shirts \$1.

Men's India Gauze Under Shirts \$30

and upwards.

English Half Hogs \$3.75, \$3, \$3.50 per

dozen.

The largest assortment in this city of

Men's, Boys', and children's Hats,

consisting of the latest styles felt and

Straw Goods, from 50 cents upwards.

Purchasers will protect their interests

in examining this large and well selected

stock of goods before making their purchases.

LEON GODCHAUX,

81 and 83 Canal, and 213, 215 and 217 Old

Levee, Opposite French Market.

may 8 1/2

DRESS GOODS

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES.

We shall from MONDAY NEXT, April

20th, offer our entire stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS

GOODS.

AT A

HEAVY REDUCTION OF FORMER

PRICES.

The Goods being entirely fresh, and

consisting of the

VERY LATEST NOVELTIES.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage

to call and examine same, at an early

date, as our object is to make a

CLEARING SALE AT ONCE.

D. H. HOLMES,

Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon Sts.

may 1 1/2

MEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS

B. T. WALSHE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

BOYS' & CHILDREN'S

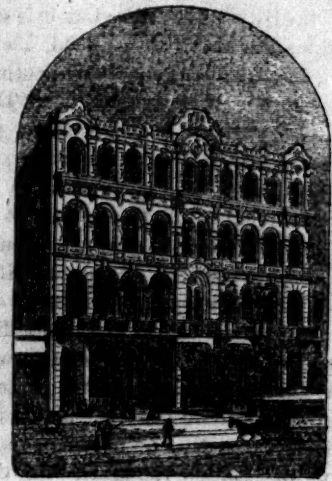
CLOTHING.

No. 110 CANAL STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

REMOVAL!

TO



GRUNEWALD HALL,

18, 20 and 22 Baronne St.,

L. GRUNEWALD,

Importer of the very Best Quality of

MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS,

STRINGS, &c.,

Sole agent for the Piano-Fortes

manufactured by STEINWAY &

SONS, KNABE & CO., HAINES

BROS., PLEYEL, WESTER-

MAYER, BLUTHNER, KAPS.

The Organs of the MASON &

HAMLIN Organ Co., and TRAY-

SER (Stuttgart), Organs.

PUBLISHED BY

MUSIC,

Has removed from his former Warerooms,

No. 129 Canal Street, which he has oc-

cupied 11 years, to his Hall, No. 18

Baronne Street, near Canal, where he is

prepared to furnish to the trade, teachers

and the public, the best quality of goods

in his line, at prices lower than elsewhere

in the United States. Orders promptly

filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Cata-

logues and Price List furnished upon ap-

plication.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS

AND ORGANS

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

New Music Received Daily.

Pianos and Musical Instruments

of all kinds repaired. Music neatly

bound. Address,

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,

Grunewald Hall,

18 1/2 75 1/2

NEW ORLEANS.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Where, where are all the birds that sang

A hundred years ago?

The flowers that all in beauty sprang

A hundred years ago?

The lips that smiled,

The eyes that wild

In flashes shone

Soft eyes upon:

Where, O where are lips and eyes.

The maiden's smiles, the lover's sighs,

That lived so long ago?

Who peopled all the city streets

A hundred years ago?

Who filled the church with faces meek

A hundred years ago?

The sneering tale

Of sister frail;

The plot that worked

A brother's hurt:

Where, O where are plots and sneers,

The poor man's hopes, the rich man's fears

That lived so long ago?

SHERMAN ON "THE BLOODY

CHASM."

There is that in the healthful

glow of the following excerpt from

General Sherman's Soldiers' Ban-

quet speech in Boston, on the re-

cent occasion of the Bunker Hill

Centennial, that goes far to give

thoughtful Americans pleasanter

impressions of our public men, than

has been recently afforded in the

unusual amount of gush about "con-

ciliation" and "pacification" etc., at

the expense of simple justice, with

which the country has been flooded.

—[Ed.]

"I can recognize in the face of

every gentleman here the mark of

the soldier, which, having once se-

cured, you can not shake off when

you please. He who has been a

soldier once is a soldier still. I like

to see you, young men, encourage

that feeling of kindness, association

and respect for the profession which

you laid down in 1865, never to be

taken up unless necessity arises.

[Cries of "Good, good," and ap-

plause.] I am almost certain, so

far as I am able to judge, that there

is no occasion for any more soldiers

in the country. We have 34,000,

and there is plenty of occupation

for them among the Indians.

[Laughter and applause.] But in

the organization of all civil govern-

ments—I make no exceptions to

republics, and there are men before

me who are statesmen in fact as

well as in profession—there is a

necessity for force. [Applause and

cries of "True, true."] Now, an in-

tellectual force, governed by chival-

ric principles, is far better than a

mere brute force, and the army I

presume to be this chivalric force;

subordinate to the law. [Cries of

"Good, good," and applause.] With

that definition it makes no differ-

ence whether you are volunteers,

regulars, or what not. [Applause.]

I am a regular and a volunteer. So

are you all. [Applause.] I have

been struck with one thing since I

have been in Boston, and you must

excuse me if I look at things in a

very plain sort of way. There has

been a most extraordinary purpose

it seems to me, to attract our

friends of the South. [Applause.]

You have not only held out to me

the right hand of friendship, but

you have coaxed them to come.

[Applause.] There was always a

kind of sympathy between Boston

and Charleston, I think. [Ap-

plause.]

"Extremes meet always, and

sometimes they, like weathercocks,

show which way the wind blows." I

think these two cities, Charle-

ston on the one hand, and Bos-

ton on the other, show which

way the wind blows; that there is

a general feeling in the North to

encourage the South to come in and

be a hale fellow well met. It is

very much like the scripture parable

of the prodigal son. You not only

give them the right hand of fellow-

ship, but you kill for them the fat-

tened calf. [Applause and cries of

"Good, good." I say that is all

right, gentlemen, but if General

Fitz-Hugh Lee be here, I tell him

not to draw an unfair inference

from that fact. If we come here as

we have, and work side by side with

each other in the National cause,

with like energy and force, they

must not presume upon this kindly

feeling. [Cries of "Good, good,"

and applause.] Good friends make

good enemies. I profess to be a

Yankee myself; and those of the old

Yankee stock can make first-rate

friends, but they make devils of

enemies. [Applause.] With this

preliminary I can give a hearty wel-

come to any one who fought in the

FROM THE LOWER COAST.

BERTRANDVILLE, PLAQUEMINES }

PARISH, LA., June 27, 1874.

Editor of the LOUISIANIAN:

The colored people of this parish

show marked signs of advancement

in acquiring education and develop-

ing the resources of the soil. The

farmers are laboring zealously,

hoping to be rewarded with a

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1875.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 19, 1875.

Mr. John Robinson is a duly authorized Agent to solicit and receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the LOUISIANIAN.

Messrs. W. R. Mason, postal route agent on Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and E. D. Triplett, of Fort Hudson, La., are herein announced as duly authorized agents to solicit subscriptions for the LOUISIANIAN.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

THE NEWSPAPER CONVENTION.

The LOUISIANIAN having suggested Cincinnati as the place, and August the 2d as the time for holding the colored men's newspaper convention, and the suggestion having obtained the approval of a majority of the papers published by colored men, we are now requested to state a "definite plan of representation." In view of the fact that the number of papers published by our people is small and that our newspaper men all told will not make a very large crowd, we suggest that representation be confined to Editors, Managers, Proprietors, Publishers and Correspondents of newspapers published by colored men. Such a basis of representation will enable the convention to present to the country a list of names of gentlemen who are among its delegates whose addresses will command and receive the attention of the country.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE CLEVELAND PLATFORM.

Wendell Phillips on the 26th ultimo, Wendell Phillips expressed his opinion of the Ohio platform:

Boston, Mass., June 19, 1875.

Dear Sir: The first clause of the Cleveland platform, adopted last March, has my cordial approval. No words can fully describe the importance of the financial plan it recommends. I am sure it will be soon adopted by the nation and that it will revolutionize the relations of capital and labor. It will put out capital beyond all danger of interference with its rights, and will immeasurably improve the prospects of the workingmen. No measure of change will do as much as this can.

and, in my judgment, everything tends towards such a system of finance and heralds its speedy adoption. No teachers are so sharp and successful as bankrupts and the sheriff. Even here in Boston, the very Gibraltar of bullionism, I can see signs that the ranks are beginning to break, and some few representative men are binding their thoughts and steps to our side. But there is no use of my giving you this expression of my opinion. I have publicly advocated a third term for Grant, unless some one can be found as sure as he to rally the whole North, and as true as he has been to claim from the South all the fruits of our victory. He has not by any means done his duty when he claimed or consented to the reelection of the school clause of the civil rights bill.

He made that indispensable measure almost useless and balked the hopes of the nation. Still I am sure no one more to be trusted than he, who has any chance to be elected. But your party repudiates him because he is joined to the bullionists and stock mongers. I lament this as much as you can, and I am sure a nation never can afford to have a man who is so true to his word, but one issue at a time. All history proves this. So far as the struggle for the great struggle for equality before the law. The South hates this and means to defeat it. The North has hidden this grand rule in its heart of hearts. This provoked and justified the war. The battle over it is not ended. For this struggle the nation is ripe—ripened for forty years of discussion and five of war. Much as I value your great financial measure, I must in this next Presidential campaign.

MEASURE MY CANDIDATE BY ANOTHER STANDARD—Show me a man true to this, and also to financial reform, and with a fair chance of success, and I am his earnest, devoted, and single-hearted supporter, everywhere, and at all times. Very respectfully,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

HONEST AND INTELLIGENT VOTING.

No matter what other race or class, in American society, may choose to trifle with their electoral rights by abstaining from voting through intimidation, or by casting a venal ballot at the dictates of corruptionists, it is perfectly clear that the colored race cannot afford to imitate their example. All other races in this country have mastered the first essentials of progress. They have at least the rudiments of education, and with these they possess a knowledge of some handicraft by which to gain a livelihood; whereas in these respects the colored race is at the very bottom of society. Like the light described by Milton which served only to make darkness visible, our present condition of knowledge serves only to confuse us. The safety of the republic required that loyalty should be the first test of citizenship; and as we were loyal, we were entrusted with position. It was felt that the negro's ballot must always be cast for liberty because his own personal freedom was wrapped up in it. But it is not unfortunately true that we have spinely or recklessly allowed the power of things to be destroyed by the mere sound of names? Knowledge is power, but power is not knowledge. Some of us may possess power which gives us the dispensing of patronage; but if we ignore the spelling-book and throw away the multiplication table, what chance have we to continue in power or how can we hope to use power judiciously?

Here then we strike the first demand and the greatest necessity of honest and fearless voting. When England enfranchised nearly half a million of her laboring classes, Mr. Robert Lowe, who had opposed the measure, made himself famous after its passage by saying in one of his speeches: "Now, gentlemen, we must educate our masters." He was right, the only safety of a free government is found in the intelligence of the voters. The old excuse that most of our active voters are too old to learn has no bearing on the subject; or if it has, its force is to be found in the opposite direction—they are too old not to learn.

Can any one fail to see that the schoolhouse is of more importance to us than the state-house? If in the exercise of our franchise we make it our first duty to nominate and elect a good Superintendent of Education—one who can feel our grievances, who knows our difficulties, and whose love for our race will spur him on in the pathway of educational progress. If we choose such a man we vitalize the whole machinery of education. Good school laws are made more effective and bad laws are the more easily corrected when every voter becomes interested in public instruction, and thereby in general intelligence. It seems incredible that there should be any indifference on this subject among our people. Strange that there should be a failure to see that we must, before all things else, have education—sound, healthy, and elevating. To secure so desirable a result our most intelligent men must be nominated for positions. We must cut loose from the caucus if it becomes only a groom to saddle us with ignorance; we must ignore nominations where trickery triumphs in thrusting upon us either venal men or supple tools as nominees. There is one infallible test by which to find out the right man under such circumstances, and that is to cut this article out and read it to your man; and if he does not agree with it put your mark on him—whether he be white or colored, he is no friend to our progress as a people.

Let no claptrap about services rendered deceive you. No man is capable of rendering service to a party that does not consult its fundamental principles. The fundamental requirements of the Republican party are loyalty to the government, personal independence, and individual independence. Let us act in our ward clubs, our parish and State conventions, so as to secure men possessing these qualities, and we are safe.

We are pleased to note the appointment and confirmation of Mr. Levi Wells as Deputy Surveyor of Customs.

MORAL INSENSIBILITY.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN: This year,

"we, the people," celebrated at Boston the centennial anniversary of the conception of the Great Republic; next year, please God, in Philadelphia, "we" will commemorate the centennial anniversary of its birth; at least, I regard the battle of Bunker Hill and the signing of the Declaration of Independence as constituting, respectively, those two incidents in our national life. Reviewing what has been accomplished during that period, although it may be regretted that in the cause of humanity we have not done more, we may well take courage amid present discouragements, and with firm confidence in the continued protection of Divine Providence say, long live the Republic! But in the life of a great people an hundred years is comparatively a very insignificant period. Making due allowance for the more rapid advance of modern as compared with ancient civilization, still, for nations as for individuals, there are phases of development which require long periods of time for their evolution. A nation, a people, is something more than an aggregation of individuals massed together by the pressure of common interests and co-operating for the attainment of certain ends. In the social as in the individual life, diverse elements are absorbed and assimilated, whereby growth, functional structure, physical and mental vigor, and homogeneity are gradually developed. In the one case the complex result is man—in the other, a nation. An hundred years have nearly elapsed, and, escaping the dangers of "domestic malice" and "foreign levy," a few feeble colonies skirting the Atlantic coast have grown to be a mighty empire spanning the continent with a congeries of free States. Still we have not yet completely realized our national motto: *E Pluribus Unum*: we are not yet a nation in the proper sense of the term, although political necessities as well as social instincts impel us more and more strongly toward a still more perfect union than we have yet attained. Several causes have operated and still conspire to retard, if not to frustrate, our governmental and social unification. The most obvious of these causes is the disturbing influence of the baleful effects of American slavery. There is reason to believe that the Fathers of the Republic, either from principles of humanity, or else on the score of public policy, deplored the existence of slavery in the nascent commonwealth; and if venality had not been permitted to stifle the promptings of public conscience, the bell which proclaimed the birth of liberty would have tolled the death-knell of human bondage throughout the American colonies. But, by a fatal compromise, they consented to tolerate slavery themselves in order that their posterity might enjoy the blessings of liberty. Truly "the fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge." Democratic government still remains an unsolved problem with us, because the postulate upon which it rests has not been verified.—the negro appears as an unknown quantity in the political equation "all men are equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights." The founders of our government in making the black man an exception to what they deemed a self-evident truth not only falsified the principles upon which their theory of government wholly rests, but they poisoned the very fountain of national life. How? Why, by familiarizing the nation with cruelty in its most odious form, and thereby infecting it with the withering blight of "moral insensibility." Some one of the poets, I forget which, says,

"Hear it ye senators, hear this truth sublime,
He who allows oppression shares the crime."

Judged by this standard, every American citizen who acquiesces in the peculiar wrong to which we persons of African descent are everywhere subjected by our white fellow-citizens, in all the public relations of life, is a criminal. Differing only in degree, not in kind, from his more luckless fellow-creatures who expiate their crimes upon the scaffold, or, by protracted seclusion in durane vile. For science which busies itself with tracing effects to causes has reached the conclusion that crime is the result of what psychologically is termed "moral insensibility"—in other words an entire absence, or else a marked deficiency in the sense of duty. This theory, while it accounts for the otherwise incomprehensible complicity in our persecution by persons in all other things reputable; intelligent, refined, and even of exemplary piety, according to popular standards, almost precludes the hope of any peaceful remedy for our grievances, especially at the South. Here the prejudice which causes our degradation cannot be either safely tolerated or patiently endured; because truth, from the utter absence of that *mens sibi conscia recti* to which it must appeal in order to triumph, is not left free to combat the error of which that prejudice is the offspring. Long familiarity with that "sum of all villainies," American slavery, has not, thank God, utterly incapacitated us for the uses of freedom; but persistent indulgence in the vices which slavery generates has demoralized the entire white population of the South and rendered it "morally irresponsible." Impervious to remonstrance, it is amenable only to restraint. That it will be restrained I have no doubt; but how it will be restrained is as far beyond the reach of human ken now, as the method of the emancipation of our race was before the Rebellion. The ancients believed that an offended deity by degrading reason made man the instrument of his own destruction; and though modern science has exploded heathen mythology, yet it testifies to the fact that for communities as well as for individuals, "moral insensibility" is the precursor of social death.

CIVIS.

The Press Convention at Cincinnati on the 2nd proximo promises

to be not only fully attended by delegates from the different newspapers conducted by colored journalists throughout the country, but representative colored citizens will be present from various sections of the country, whose views, doubtless, on questions outside of the main purpose of the journalists assembled, may be considered. We have elsewhere noted the plan of representation in the convention, and add only that representative colored citizens who may be present in Cincinnati during the convention, though not delegates, will have abundant opportunities of conference with our journalistic brethren.

out and Richard Coke was thrust up into the gubernatorial chair. But they are unwilling to believe that the cause is to be found in the character of the party and not in the Constitution of the State. While all things else are subject to change the Democratic party considers itself an exception—it ought to adopt as its peculiar cognizance the proud motto of the royal standard of England, *Semper Eadem*—with Chinese immobility it responds to the requirements of the living present by the traditions of a dead past, and boasts that what it is, it always has been and always will be. This, in a certain sense is undoubtedly true; but it is nothing to be proud of—indeed its bitterest opponent could say nothing more to its discredit. The Democratic party, a disgrace to its parentage, always has been, is now, and ever must be a party of false pretenses—the only thing about it of which the nation can feel assured. The exigencies of political life compel public speakers, I am aware, to say many things merely for Buncombe, but the Democratic orator, from the necessity of the case, can say nothing else; of him it is literally true that he uses language to conceal his thoughts. So that whenever your Democrat speaks or writes, as he is very apt to, of "time honored principles" liberty and our common country, I find myself tempted to quote Swift's satiric couplet.

"Libertas et natalis solium;
Fine words! I wonder where you stole 'em."

But, though neither "uncertain" nor "crazy," the Democratic party—at least that which passes for such in Texas—is certainly "hard to please." To be a white man and not a Democrat here, even counting in those, in many instances, finely preserved fossil specimens of an extinct political species, the professional Unionist although not a Republican, is to be in a minority hardly worth the counting; and yet the Democratic party is not happy. The brethren do not dwell together in unity. That is to say, if the bickerings of its journalists and the strictures in regard to the movements of its greater and lesser lights which from time to time find utterance through the columns of the Democratic press may be regarded as symptoms of discontent. Gov. Coke finds his seat—if I may be allowed the Hibernicism—anything but a bed of roses; and Judge Ireland discovers that the chair which admiring partisans courteously handed him is not in any sense an easy one. Both these great leaders must begin to more than suspect that even with their consummate ability it is not only a hard but a thankless task to govern men, and guide such a "dogged" State as Texas. In the study of that exceedingly difficult problem, "How not to do it," which generally absorbs the attention of Democratic statesmen in this locality, a happy thought has occurred to the Democratic fogleman. "The time honored principles of the Democratic party" demand that Texas should have quite another sort of constitution than that under which she has groaned since 1870! All bosh of course, but it serves to divert attention from the lack of administrative ability which in every branch of our State government characterizes the present regime. Accordingly, the Democracy of Texas with a unanimity which, to use the metaphor of a contributor to the columns of the *Galveston News*, resembled that of "two sucking doves in a nest," determined that a constitutional convention should be held. But that unanimity no longer subsists; having been destroyed and scattered to the winds by an edict, ukase, rescript, or what you will, of a self constituted triumvirate, and discord in Democratic councils reigns supreme. In other words "The Telegraph," Gov. Coke and Judge Ireland" resolved that the election of the delegates to the constitutional convention should be a party matter: whereupon quite a tempest in a teapot has arisen in Democratic circles—perhaps, a typhoon in a tumbler would be a more appropriate simile. To outsiders, the most curious and it may be important feature of the affair is that it has led to the discovery of a *rara avis in terra*, an independent and

intelligent Democrat—the News correspondent before referred to announces himself as one, and says there are thousands more; but that statement I apprehend must be taken with a grain or two of salt. It is also amusing and perhaps significant that these dissentients who profess to believe that "the bottom laws or foundation laws, upon which an American State is based spring from the whole people and not from a party or a part of the people," are stigmatized by the rest of the party as *Radicals*. Well, I do not think they are quite so good as that, but one thing is certain if they mean what they say they cannot contrive to act with the Democracy. Their proper place, it seems to me, is in the ranks of the party which practices what they preach. But the Republican party threatens ere long to become a tradition in Texas unless the administration at Washington see to it that its employees, here, from the highest to the lowest, are pronounced Republicans. The Democratic party if it return to power will not forget its favorite motto: "To the victors belong the spoils?" Leave it to provide, if it will, for such adherents as are willing to receive the pay of a party for which they scorn to vote. It is to be hoped that the State Republican Executive Committee and its subordinate County Committee will use every exertion to prevent the abuse of Federal patronage in Texas by the practice which obtains in the Federal offices here of employing in the government service political non-descripts that are neither Republicans nor Democrats. I think I may venture to assert, in this connection, that there is reason to believe that the powers which be at Washington are not satisfied that their employees here, apart from assiduous alacrity in drawing their salaries, manifest no symptom of Republican life; and have suggested that some more decided and unequivocal manifestation of partisan vigor would be regarded with much satisfaction. This hint has no doubt awakened a conviction that even politically, it may be, if not more at least as blessed to give as to receive, and may account for the rumor existing in official circles of a desire amounting almost to an intent to establish a Republican journal here in Galveston. That it is needed at this point is evident, for since its enterprising and public spirited editor, was compelled by the want of proper support by his party to lower the "Standard," Republicanism in this city has been seemingly on parole.

REISWILERS.

Galveston, June 28, 1875.

"BLACK VS. WHITE."

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, under the above heading, stoutly raps Charles Nordhoff, while it pays a deserved compliment to State Senator J. Henri Burch, as follows:

Charles Nordhoff has acquired a wide reputation as a traveling correspondent, magazine writer, and book-maker. He deals with solid questions; as, the condition of the country, the social and political status of peoples, and the like. "In this field he should be sure of his facts. If it appears that he is in the habit of misrepresentation, his statements are thus robbed of all value as the data conclusions. He recently wrote a letter from Louisiana, which was printed in the New York Herald. In the letter the following statement was made:

"Only the other day I was told that the State Superintendent of Public Instruction (a colored man) had appointed two notoriously corrupt men to be President and Treasurer of the School Board of the State. I asked the Governor how he came to permit such a wickedness. He replied: The colored Senator demanded it. Brown, the Superintendent, weakly gave in to him. I am sorry—but what am I to do? One listens with contempt to such an excuse, which no man would make who really commanded his administration."

In response to this statement Mr. J. Henri Burch, editor of the *Baton Rouge (La.) Era*, a colored man, writes a letter to the *Herald*. In this letter he shows, by citing the status of the State—

"1. That the Governor has, in no way nor manner, anything to do with the appointment or even selection of a single member of the parish school boards, consequently however much he might desire to influence Superintendent Brown, he could not, on account of this act participate in such selection.

"2. That the real and only appointing power lies with the State

Board of Education, consisting of the Division Superintendents of Education, and of which Mr. Brown is the ex-officio Chairman.

"3. That the officers (President and Treasurer) of the parish school boards are not appointed by Superintendent Brown, as alleged by your correspondent, but are elected from among themselves, and by themselves, after their appointment by the State Board."

Having shown that Mr. Nordhoff's statements were absolutely false, and hence that his conclusion had no basis of fact to rest upon, the colored editor gives the reason for writing to the *Herald*, in the following forcible language:

"I have merely quoted the law bearing on the case, and it is all that is necessary to refute Mr. Nordhoff's indiscriminate and unjust charges against our State officials, white and colored, as well as to inform your readers how very little indeed Charles Nordhoff knows about the country of which he writes, or the laws governing the same."

We reproduce these extracts from the letter of the distinguished white man and that of the comparatively unknown black man as a warning to Mr. Nordhoff that it has ceased to be altogether safe to misrepresent the "nigger" on the assumption that he lacks the capability to answer assaults in good plain English. We suggest to the distinguished Mr. Nordhoff that his letters and his books will be worth less in the market when it becomes generally known that he is careless of his facts.

Since the issuance of Senator Burch's able "Open Letter" to the New York *Herald*, in which Charles Nordhoff's wandering Southern correspondent, was so utterly discomfited, Mr. Burch has been the recipient of scores of letters from prominent Republicans and colored citizens, from all parts of the country. Among others, an indicative of the prevailing sentiment, is the following from Mr. George Lawrence, an honored and esteemed citizen of Galveston, Texas:

Please accept my thanks and congratulations upon the able manner in which, while noting Mr. Nordhoff's ignorance, you expose the animus which inspired his covert attack upon the colored population of Louisiana. Mr. Nordhoff has the reputation of being an accomplished scholar and an able writer; it is to be regretted that if averse to withholding his pen in the defense of an oppressed race, he should prostitute it to aid in their continued degradation. Thank you again for the pleasure which, as a colored man, it affords me to see our cause so ably defended by one of our race.

"I have the honor, sir, to be yours very respectfully."

PERSONS AND THINGS.

The Rev. Dr. Palmer of the Presbyterian faith in this city, who has heretofore had an unenviable notoriety because of his belief in the "pure seedness" of the negro, and lack of faith in all spiritual efforts for his advancement, preached in the Central Congregational Church on Sunday evening last, a sermon in which he attempted an attentive and appreciative congregation. True Christians, the students of the Central Church forgot the hard words and bitter tone of the Reverend Doctor in the past, accepting his present conduct in atonement for previous shortcomings, as an evidence of genuine conversion to the Christian doctrine of "the brotherhood of man."

Superintendent of Education Brown left the city on Thursday evening for an educational tour of several weeks in Texas and other parishes of North Louisiana.

Speaker Shadd of the Mississippi Legislature was in town on Monday.

Mahville in St. Charles parish celebrates the glorious Fourth—Sunday—in excellent style. Among the distinguished speakers on the occasion will be our friend, Senator Stamps of Carrollton.

The Mignonne Social and Literary Club have their first basket picnic Tuesday, the 6th inst. An excellent time is sure.

Speaker Estelle left town on Friday for a month's recuperation, North.

General Sam Coss, the candidate of the Ohio Democrats for Lieutenant Governor of that State, is just now busily engaged in recommending his political course as a straight temperance advocate and "crusader" with the general tenets of that party, appropriately defined by Horace Greeley in the *loss of rum etc.* The Cincinnati papers and other leading journals of Ohio can't see how this is to be done any more in fact than they can discern how the antislavery Allen will survive the shock of "potential currency and lamppost and rage as money."

Board of Education, consisting of the Division Superintendents of Education, and of which Mr. Brown is the ex-officio Chairman.

"3. That the officers (President and Treasurer) of the parish school boards are not appointed by Superintendent Brown, as alleged by your correspondent, but are elected from among themselves, and by themselves, after their appointment by the State Board."

Having shown that Mr. Nordhoff's statements were absolutely false, and hence that his conclusion had no basis of fact to rest upon, the colored editor gives the reason for writing to the *Herald*, in the following forcible language:

"I have merely quoted the law bearing on the case, and it is all that is necessary to refute Mr. Nordhoff's indiscriminate and unjust charges against our State officials, white and colored, as well as to inform your readers how very little indeed Charles Nordhoff knows about the country of which he writes, or the laws governing the same."

We reproduce these extracts from the letter of the distinguished white man and that of the comparatively unknown black man as a warning to Mr. Nordhoff that it has ceased to be altogether safe to misrepresent the "nigger" on the assumption that he lacks the capability to answer assaults in good plain English. We suggest to the distinguished Mr. Nordhoff that his letters and his books will be worth less in the market when it becomes generally known that he is careless of his facts.

Since the issuance of Senator Burch's able "Open Letter" to the New York *Herald*, in which Charles Nordhoff's wandering Southern correspondent, was so utterly discomfited, Mr. Burch has been the recipient of scores of letters from prominent Republicans and colored citizens, from all parts of the country. Among others, an indicative of the prevailing sentiment, is the following from Mr. George Lawrence, an honored and esteemed citizen of Galveston, Texas:

Please accept my thanks and congratulations upon the able manner in which, while noting Mr. Nordhoff's ignorance, you expose the animus which inspired his covert attack upon the colored population of Louisiana. Mr. Nordhoff has the reputation of being an accomplished scholar and an able writer; it is to be regretted that if averse to withholding his pen in the defense of an oppressed race, he should prostitute it to aid in their continued degradation. Thank you again for the pleasure which, as a colored man, it affords me to see our cause so ably defended by one of our race.

"I have the honor, sir, to be yours very respectfully."

PERSONS AND THINGS.

The Rev. Dr. Palmer of the Presbyterian faith in this city, who has heretofore had an unenviable notoriety because of his belief in the "pure seedness" of the negro, and lack of faith in all spiritual efforts for his advancement, preached in the Central Congregational Church on Sunday evening last, a sermon in which he attempted an attentive and appreciative congregation. True Christians, the students of the Central Church forgot the hard words and bitter tone of the Reverend Doctor in the past, accepting his present conduct in atonement for previous shortcomings, as an evidence of genuine conversion to the Christian doctrine of "the brotherhood of man."

Superintendent of Education Brown left the city on Thursday evening for an educational tour of several weeks in Texas and other parishes of North Louisiana.

Speaker Shadd of the Mississippi Legislature was in town on Monday.

Mahville in St. Charles parish celebrates the glorious Fourth—Sunday—in excellent style. Among the distinguished speakers on the occasion will be our friend, Senator Stamps of Carrollton.

The Mignonne Social and Literary Club have their first basket picnic Tuesday, the 6th inst. An excellent time is sure.

Speaker Estelle left town on Friday for a month's recuperation, North.

General Sam Coss, the candidate of the Ohio Democrats for Lieutenant Governor of that State, is just now busily engaged in recommending his political course as a straight temperance advocate and "crusader" with the general tenets of that party, appropriately defined by Horace Greeley in the *loss of rum etc.* The Cincinnati papers and other leading journals of Ohio can't see how this is to be done any more in fact than they can discern how the antislavery Allen will survive the shock of "potential currency and lamppost and rage as money."

WHERE?

Breathless the sunny meadows lie
In heat of early afternoon;
Clouds faint upon the shapeless sky
Where sleep a ghostly moon.

The farm-boy turns his master's lay
To ripen after summer rain.
While say cries steal across the lay,
And echo wide again.

We hear the voices of his mates
Gambling in the fresh sea-wave,
And pause while his heart relates
The joy his freedom gave.

Where is his playmate gone? he said,
And turned him idly to his task;
Where are my moon-lit moments fled?
Earth's weary children ask.

—A. F. in *Harper's Magazine* for July.

RELIGIOUS.

CALENDAR.

Sunday, 4—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 11—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 18—Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
Sunday, 25—St. James; Ninth Sunday after Trinity.

The apostle James teaches that a man's religion is vain who does not bridle his tongue. In fact he maintains very much at large through his epistle that speech is the sign of character; that a man who is offensively in this respect is so in all respects, and in fine is a perfect character. But it will be asked: Why does the apostle single out one virtue, and make all religious service vain which does not manifest itself in well governed speech? The answer is that speech is a man's most spiritual act. An uncontrolled and a conscienceless speech is the sign of a soul conscienceless and uncontrolled. On the contrary, an offensively tongue is evidence of perfectness in life. Think what self-control it argues to give a soft answer in place of a rough one, when unjust words, barbed and poisoned with insult, are provoked on the instant. Think what it costs sometimes, when the answer is hot in the heart, to be still and say not a word. Think of Jesus standing before the maddening priests and answering not a word, standing before a "whited wall" and not calling him so—a test which the impulsive and eloquent Peter could not stand although he quickly recovered his self-consciousness and was prompt to apologize with Christian humility. Self-control in speech is mastery of spirit, a better victory than his who takes a city. How many conquerors there have been who never conquered this little member.

A disreputable feature of the English church, complained of with much cause among its clergy is the preparation by literary laymen of the sermons, lithographed in imitation of the writer's hand writing so as to look like original compositions, of the rural clergymen. The *Saturday Review* thus comments upon the matter:

The majority of the young clergy have no literary taste whatever; and, but for the compulsion of their profession, would no more write sermons than they would indulge in acrobatic performances before their congregations. They have to write upon subjects which have been treated thousands—by men of much greater power than themselves. Every conceivable reflection bearing upon the topic has been expressed over and over again in every possible variety of form by the greatest, and by the weakest men who have occupied the pulpit in all ages. What is to be hoped under such circumstances? Why should we be absurd enough to expect anything remarkable or original from thousands of young men who have accumulated scraps enough of second-hand thought to satisfy their examiners, and who are immediately ordered to get into the pulpit and enlighten the world by the practice of one of the most difficult of arts?

It now seems probable that the next meeting of the Evangelical Alliance will be held in Edinburgh. The religious fermentation in Germany and Switzerland is so great that it hardly seems wise to have the meeting there. Rome and Jerusalem do not yet seem to be ready.

The Prussian government has prohibited, without exception, public processions of Roman Catholics. The reason assigned is the fear of popular disturbances.

The Western Christian Advocate says that the contributions to the Methodist Missionary cause, last year, average 51 cents to the English speaking members of that church, and 61 to the German speaking.

The Southern Baptists have recently sent two missionaries to Liberia to make a new beginning with the work in that country.

It is difficult to conceive anything more beautiful than the reply given by one in affliction, when he was asked how he bore it so well: "It lightens the stroke," said he, "to draw near him who handles the rod."

RAILROADS.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

(Great Jackson Route.)
Trains Depart and Arrive as follows from Calhoun street Depot:

DEPARTURE
Express 7:50 a. m.
Mail 8:50 p. m.
ARRIVE
Express 11:30 p. m.
Mail 10:30 a. m.

Fullman, Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati.
Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities. Tickets for sale and information given at 22 Camp street, corner Common.

A. D. SHELTON, Agent.
E. D. TROST, General Manager.
oct10 ly

THE MOBILE LINE.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1.
Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and Mail, daily 8 a. m.
Coast Accommodation, Saturday only, at 2:40 p. m.
Through Night Express, daily 4:15 p. m.

Fullman, Palace Sleeping Cars run to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs.
Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.
D. B. ROBINSON,
Acting Superintendent.
oct10 ly

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

LEAVE NEW ORLEANS, FOOT OF CANAL STREET, DAILY AT 4:15 P. M.

Fullman, Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars leave Mobile every day, and run through to St. Louis without change via Mobile and Ohio and St. Louis and Mountain Railroads reaching St. Louis one hour in advance of all other routes.

Close connection is also made with Louisville line at Louisville for Louisville, Cincinnati and Eastern cities. For through ticket and sleeping car berth inquire at the New Ticket and Passenger Office, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, 33 Camp street, New Orleans.
oct10 ly WM. BE DELLI, Agent.

The New York Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition, \$12.
THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition, 10.
THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum, 2.
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum, 3.

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.
Five Copies, per annum, \$7 50
Ten Copies, per annum, 12 50
Twenty Copies, per annum, 22 00
Thirty Copies, per annum, 30 00
And one extra copy to each club.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the get-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
Two copies, one year, and one extra copy free, 25.
New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergyman at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

TERMS, cash in advance.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES
jan2 New York City.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:
ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, \$2.00
CLUBS OF FIVE, \$1.75 each
CLUBS OF TEN OR MORE, 1.63 each
With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

The above rates are free of postage.
HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Toledo, or by Postoffice Order, or Express, pre-paid, and in Registered Letters at our risk; otherwise at risk of sender.

CHARGES ON CITIES, not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.
The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

The ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical in this country.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

The organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller*.

TERMS FOR 1875.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year, \$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, One Year, 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, One Year, 4 00
One copy of each will be sent for one year. POSTAGE PREPAID by the Publishers, to any subscriber in the United States, on receipt of Four Dollars.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, HARPER'S WEEKLY, and HARPER'S BAZAR, for one year, \$10; or any two for \$7; postage prepaid by the Publishers.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

THREE EDITIONS.

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily.
Established less than three years ago as a Representative Republican Paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican party the INTER-OCEAN was early pushed to the forefront of journalism and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal assent it has been assigned position as

The Leading Republican Paper IN THE NORTHWEST.

Not alone on its political character does the INTER-OCEAN rest its claims to popular favor. It aims at the highest excellence in all departments, and in this era of progressive journalism aspires to position among the best.

The INTER-OCEAN makes special claim as a Family Newspaper.

Its columns are carefully guarded against objectionable matter, and every effort is made to render it a pleasant and profitable companion at the home fireside.

The Commercial Department is conducted with great care, and everything possible is done to make the Market Reports such as the Farmers and Business Men of the Northwest can rely upon.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience.

IN LITERATURE, LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

And everything that goes to make a First-Class Newspaper!

It is not excelled by any publication in the country.

THE INTER-OCEAN is a NATIONAL NEWSPAPER.

One that will be found interesting and useful to Americans in every part of the globe. While it especially represents the Great Interests of the Northwest it is National in its views and comprehensive in its news-gathering.

Firm in its political faith it is not bigoted and in all discussions aims to be candid, dignified, and above personal abuse.

The INTER-OCEAN has the largest aggregate circulation of any newspaper published in the Northwest. It is sent to more than 6,000 Postoffices, distributed in every State and Territory in the Union, and in all the numerous Foreign States and countries.

TERMS OF Subscription, DAILY.
By mail (payable in advance), per year, \$12 00
By mail (payable in advance), 3 months, 3 00
Sunday edition, per year (extra), 2 00

SEMI-WEEKLY.
By mail, per year (in advance), \$3 00
By mail, club of four (in advance), 11 00
By mail, club of six (in advance), 16 00
By mail, club of ten (in advance), 25 00
One paper copy with every club of ten.

WEEKLY.
By mail, per year (in advance), \$1 00
Club of four (in advance), 3 00
Club of ten (in advance), 12 00
Club of twenty (in advance), 20 00
One free copy with every club of twenty.

Special arrangements made with country publishers for clubbing with their publications.

Sample Copies Free. Money can be sent by draft, money order, express, or registered letter, at our risk.

Address: INTER-OCEAN,
119 Lake street, Chicago.

PROSPECTUS.

THE REPUBLIC.

The REPUBLIC, now entering upon its second year, has been favorably received by the earnest friends of just and energetic governmental and economic progress.

In the future, as in the past, THE REPUBLIC will discuss with candor and with such practical questions affecting the material, intellectual, and moral progress and well-being of the nation, the States, and people. It will record with fidelity the action of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Government which may be of national importance or of general application. It will record with fidelity the action of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Government which may be of national importance or of general application. It will record with fidelity the action of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Government which may be of national importance or of general application.

The REPUBLIC holds that, as this is a Government of and for the people, the people should be thoroughly informed of its action and purposes, and that the Government should be equally well advised as to the opinions and progress of the people; that the interests of both are identical; that the obligations of each and all to promote this common knowledge, advance these common interests, and enforce these common obligations. To these ends THE REPUBLIC will work faithfully and constantly, and it earnestly invites the cordial cooperation of every citizen in this essential labor.

Special attention will be given to important Departmental and Judicial decisions, and valuable and novel inventions will be duly noticed.

THE REPUBLIC, a monthly magazine, published at Washington, D. C., and containing sixty-four pages of matter, exclusive of advertisements or appendix, will be supplied to single subscribers, subject to postage, at \$2 per year, or six copies for \$10. Where postage is paid by the publishers, 25 cents will be added to the price of each yearly subscription. Remittances should be made by postoffice order or registered letter.

THE REPUBLIC will be furnished at the regular subscription price of \$3, handsomely bound, with Index.

Any person sending five subscribers and \$25, may draw, for getting up the club, either an additional copy for the current year, or copy, with Index, for 1874. Sample copies forwarded on receipt of two cents.

Address: THE PUBLISHING COMPANY
119 Lake street, D. C.

WAVERTY MAGAZINE.

For Family Instruction and Amusement.

EDITED BY MOSES A. DOW.

Office, Waverly Publishing House;

ORDER BOX 41 COURT STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

This paper is the largest weekly ever published in this country. Its contents are such as will be approved in the most astute circles, nothing immoral being admitted into its pages. It will furnish as much reading matter as almost any one can find time to peruse, consisting of

TALES,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
Music and Poetry,

The paper contains no ultra sentiments, and meddles with neither politics nor religion, but is characterized by a high moral tone. It circulates all over the country, from Maine to California.

Terms—Always in Advance.
One copy for 12 months, \$6 00
One copy for 6 months, 3 00
One copy for 3 months, 1 50

Postmasters and dealers may take subscriptions at the above, and deduct twenty-five per cent.

Subscribers in the Provinces, the same. A new volume commences every January and July; but if a person commences at any number in the volume and pays for six months, he will have a complete book, with a title-page.

When a subscriber orders a renewal of his subscription, he should tell us what was the last number he received; then we shall know what number to begin at without hunting over our books. Otherwise we shall begin when the money is received.

Monthly parts \$7 a year, in all cases. We will send one copy of the weekly

WAVERTY MAGAZINE and either "Lady's Gazette of Fashion," "Atlantic Monthly," "Harper's Magazine," "Weekly," or "Bazar," or "Godey's Lady's Book," one year.

All letters concerning the paper must be addressed to the publisher. We make no discount on clubs.

The Way to Subscribe.—The proper way to subscribe for a paper is to inclose a money order in a letter, and address the publisher direct, giving individual name, with the post office, county, and State plainly written as per marks are often illegible. We take no risk of the mails.

E. B. FOOTE, M.D.
120 Lexington Avenue,
Cor. E. 20th St., NEW YORK.

An Independent Physician,
TREATS ALL FORMS OF
CHRONIC DISEASE,
AND RECEIVES
Letters from all parts of
the Civilized World.

BY HIS ORIGINAL WAY OF
Conducting a Medical Practice
HE IS TREATING
Numerous Patients in Europe, the
West Indies, the Dominion of
Canada, and in every State
of the Union.

ADVICE GIVEN BY MAIL
FREE OF CHARGE.

No medicinal medicines or deleterious drugs used. Has during the past twenty years treated successfully nearly or quite 40,000 cases. All facts connected with each case are carefully recorded, whether they be communicated by letter or in person, or printed by the Doctor or his associate physicians. The latter are all scientific medical men.

All invalids at a distance are required to answer an extended list of plain questions, which will be sent by mail free of charge on application to either Dr. Foote, or the Murray Hill Publishing Company, whose office is 150 West 25th Street, Agents—both men and women—wanted to sell the foregoing works, to whom a liberal profit will be allowed. The beginning of small fortunes have been made in selling Dr. Foote's popular works. "PLAIN HOME TALK" is particularly adapted to adults, and "SCIENCE IN STORIES" is the thing for the young. Send for contents free of charge.

There is nothing in "PLAIN HOME TALK" or "SCIENCE IN STORIES" but what is entirely new and original. "PLAIN HOME TALK" is published in both the English and German languages. One more, or

Agents Wanted.
Dr. Foote is the author of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a book that reached a circulation of over 300,000 copies; also, of "PLAIN HOME TALK," more recently published, which has sold to the extent of 70,000 copies; also, of "SCIENCE IN STORIES," which is now being published in series.

OF ALL, excepting the first-mentioned work (which is out of print), will be sent free on application to either Dr. Foote, or the Murray Hill Publishing Company, whose office is 150 West 25th Street, Agents—both men and women—wanted to sell the foregoing works, to whom a liberal profit will be allowed. The beginning of small fortunes have been made in selling Dr. Foote's popular works. "PLAIN HOME TALK" is particularly adapted to adults, and "SCIENCE IN STORIES" is the thing for the young. Send for contents free of charge.

Any person sending five subscribers and \$25, may draw, for getting up the club, either an additional copy for the current year, or copy, with Index, for 1874. Sample copies forwarded on receipt of two cents.

Address: THE PUBLISHING COMPANY
119 Lake street, D. C.

ADVERTISING: CHEAP: Good: Specimens of all persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. F. Rowell & Co., 11 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in every State at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get your book.

ADVERTISING: CHEAP: Good: Specimens of all persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. F. Rowell & Co., 11 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in every State at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get your book.

ADVERTISING: CHEAP: Good: Specimens of all persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. F. Rowell & Co., 11 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in every State at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get your book.

ADVERTISING: CHEAP: Good: Specimens of all persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. F. Rowell & Co., 11 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in every State at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get your book.

ADVERTISING: CHEAP: Good: Specimens of all persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. F. Rowell & Co., 11 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in every State at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get your book.

ADVERTISING: CHEAP: Good: Specimens of all persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. F. Rowell & Co., 11 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in every State at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get your book.

ADVERTISING: CHEAP: Good: Specimens of all persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. F. Rowell & Co., 11 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in every State at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get your book.

ADVERTISING: CHEAP: Good: Specimens of all persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. F. Rowell & Co., 11 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in every State at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get your book.

A Representative and Champion of American Art Taste!

PROSPECTUS FOR 1875—EIGHTEEN YEAR.

THE ALDINE,
The Art Journal of America.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

"A Magnificent Conception, Wonderfully Carried Out."

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claim of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—THE ALDINE.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the most specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there is the chronic, besides!

The artistic illustration of American scenery, original with THE ALDINE, is an important feature, and magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page.

The historical and geographical illustrations, marine, figure, and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossible where the scope of the work confines the artist too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of THE ALDINE is a light and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical discussions as do not interfere with the popular interest of the work.

PREMIUM FOR 1875.
Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

"MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND" will be welcome in every home. Every body loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it! Although so natural, no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to THE ALDINE for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of

THE ALDINE ART UNION.
The Union owns the originals of all THE ALDINE pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over \$2,500 are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of THE ALDINE. This feature only applies to subscribers who pay for one year in advance. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

TERMS.
ONE SUBSCRIPTION, ENTITLED TO THE ALDINE ONE YEAR, THE CHROMO AND THE ART UNION, \$8.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
(No charge for postage.)
Specimen Copies of THE ALDINE, 50 Cents.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates; each for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or to the local canvassers, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac-simile signature of JAMES SUTTON, President.

CANVASSERS WANTED.
Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to THE ALDINE COMPANY

58 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK
oct17 ly

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.
THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.
THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Daily, \$10 a year. Semi-Weekly, \$3.
Weekly, \$2.

POSTAGE FREE TO THE SUBSCRIBER. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more, only \$1. Postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

\$ to \$20 per Day.
Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us in their localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work for us in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us